of the forestent of the pure | THE PATERFURG RIOTS FROUDE.

Ireland Under the Tudors and susing A would the Stuarted in vitrolin

Any of the Priconcre-Their Connect Recover-AN ERA OF BLOODSHED AND ANARCHY.

The Story of the English and Scotch Colonization of Ireland.

mering Generalizations and Vividly

sking as his special subject "Ireland as and the Stuarte." There was dowing an audience as at the so everflowing an audience as at the hall was well filled with

bgui by saying that he was sorry to former descent. If Father Burke would have the problems to look at a volume of papers taken from the Velican, and edited and arranged by Dr. Tyler, would find a letter from Pope Adrian's successes to Henry the Third, in which that bull was result on as the only basis of the authority which he Hagilah exercised in Ireland.

Hr. Froude proceeded to say that in his first than the had described the Narman conquest of

r. Froude proceeded to say that in his first use he had described the Norman conquest of and. He now proposed to direct their attente to an English prince whom he had been soud of trying to whitewash—Henry VIII., the glish Bluebeard., Fortunately he would not have a consion to revert to Henry's matrimonial tites, but simply to his efforts to restore law dar in Ireland. Henry did not seek to con-the lands of Irish moblemen nor to impose to laws upon them. He simply desired to ing order out of anarchy. One of his am, which was then, as it had since, the great evil in Ireland. yer since, the great evil in Ireland had not met with very great success. A ted by an English commissioner, the Irish y was at that time an industrious and class, and that functionary recommended the commended to the commended anctionary recomm copied. Henry instead attempted a sort of home case, and entrusted the government of Ireland to the Barl of Kildare, the head of the Geraldines. But the Geraldines, though they were much the ame as other people while in London, became in ireland more Irish than the Irish themselves, and kept on in the bad old way of letting everybody do as they liked and ahandoning the weak to the tender mercles of all who were strong enough to oppress them. Henry, anding how affairs were going, had Kildare are rested and thrown into the Tower of London. Kildare soon then revolted, and, beginning his revolt by murdering an archbishop, was finally executed for the crime. About this time there coursed the revolt of certain portions of Europe against the See of Rome, and it was a matter of some interest which side Irishmen would expouse. Beinglon, up to that time, had sat lightly apon the Irish, and especially upon the irish clerry, many of whose bishops had indulged in large families. But a change was coming in these matters, though it did not come in the days of Henry VIII. The chiefs of the Geraldines scemed inclined to be on good terms with Henry, and indeed all the barons appeared well disposed to England. Up to the time of the Reformation the Pope had really been sowering in treland, and England only governed the induced as the Pope's Vicegreent. But an Irish Parliament now revoked this state of things and declared individual allegiance to England, and the principal nobles went to Westminister and personally did homage to Henry. Henry VIII was indeed a great favorite with the Irish, and was antisted. But catholic religion practically unchanged, except as as the question of the Papal repressacy was involved. His immediate speciesor, however, declared war upon the many, and a ritual in use for many enturies was abolished with a stroke of the pentisen the Puritans began a crusade of the most extreme character upon the old religion, and Iresast, for the future, arrayed herself against English curtanism and began to seek for allies among the established property of Europe. Mr. Froude then traced a vivid solors the Irish policy of Elizabeth tegranes to her, and further, caused a law to be passed through the Irish Parliament establishing the English Church, and adopting the Liturgy and the Book of Common Prayer. This law was passed in order that the English Catholics should not be insected by an invidious distinction between them and Irish Catholics. But the law was not encount and Elizabeth even invited Irish rebellions aboving that she was afailed of it. Why, then, the English cocupation was small. Ill-disciplined and badly armed, and a mob of Irish pessants, with these and stocks, could have driven it into the sea. these and irish Catholica. But the law was not encount, and flisaboth even invited Irish rebellion by showing that sie was afraid of it. Why, then, did not like frish rise and rebel? The army of Anglish occupation was small, ill-disciplined and badly armed, and a mob of Irish peasants, with places and sticks, could have driven it into the sea. But Elisaboth well knew the nature of the Irish peasants, with places are dangerous she bribed his neighbors to mander him by promising them the reversion of his lands. The joots, feve splendid years of Elizaboth's raign were years of utter misery and sorrew for seland. Then, if ever, manisad, would knye applanded a rising against a sovereign that so terribly abused her power. But where, then, was Irish patriotism' Left the shriests and butcheries of the warring class answer. At last the Pope interfered and sent ever a legale with Italian and Spanish volunteers, and soon the Geraldines, rose against them, and, aided by a few hundred English soldiers, dever the Spaniards and the Islains into the sea, while the Geraldines were slain or driven into the southern, and, aided by a few hundred English soldiers, dever the Spaniards and the Islains into the sea, while the Geraldines were slain or driven into the southern, and, aided by a few hundred English soldiers, dever the Spaniards and the Islains into the sea, while the Geraldines were lasted for four less years. Then came the insurrection of a seather, and age passed unrespected, and the land was wholly given up to rapine, bloodshed and excelety. At last by these means whole provinces were utterly desoisted and peace was restablished. That peace lasted for four less years. Then came the insurrection of Engla O'Neit, who succeeded in uniting the was waged after a Biore civilized fashion, but the revolution by an orderly and industrious race. The chance for trying this came soon after Elizabeth's dealer a Biore civilized fashion, but the revolution by an orderly and industrious race. The chance of the Freits of Irish means ar

TWEED AND HIS TROUBLES.

Mr. Tweed Still Invisible to the Sheriff and His Officers-His Wheresbouts Unknown-Speculations as to His Probable Flight from Justice.

The bench warrant that has been issued by Judge ady for the arrest of Mr. Tweed on the charge o from he not yet been served. Up to a late hour last night Mr. Judson Jarvis, in whose care the warrant had been pieced by Sheriff Brennan, had been unable to find Mr. Tweed. He has certainly left the city; but whether for the purpose of flight to Europe or merely to Greenwich, Conn., or even nearer the city than that, neither Mr. Jarvis nor his eputies are able to ascertain. Their opinion is hat Mr. Tweed is not strictly a fugitive from justice, but only absent from the service of the warrant until he can arrange for the requisit bail, which is only \$5,000. It is thought by those well informed that he would not leave the country merely to avoid the necessity of obtaining this swall amount of bail, especially as he is now under bonds for more than one hundred thousand dollars. Those who are conversant with the character of the last indictment are of an opinion, however, that Mr. Tweed is fully aware of its shirty to convict him as a felon whenever the trial takes place, and that he has taken steps by which he will avoid arrest, and that his flight from the country, if not actually taken place, is so arranged that it will speedily occur, and in such a manner as to elude the Sheriff's officers who are in diligent pursuit.

to clude the sherin's omeers who are in diligent pursuit.

Mr. Tweed was not at his "law omce," in Juane street, yesterday, and in answer to inquiries a Herald reporter was told that there was considerable doubt as to his ever returning to this place, that has known tim so long. Mr. Judson sarvis is of an opinion that in the course of to day it will be definitely known what Mr. Tweed's course in reference to this matter will be, and that Mr. Tweed is now in consultation with his legal advisers. It is, however, by no means certain that he will act on the advice given him by these legal gentlemen, and that he will at the last moment, with characteristic daring, do that which seemeth best unto himself.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

Regular Republican County Convention—Nomination of Candidates for Sheriff and Commissioners of Charittes. The delegates to the Kings County Republican Convention assembled at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the headquarters, over the Post Office. Water Commissioner Lorin Palmer was called to the chair and James H. Brown and W. H. Barker were chosen Secretaries of the Convention. After the credentials of delegates had been received and accepted the Convention proceeded to place the names of candidates for the office of Speriff in nomination for the action of that body. The nominees were:—A. G. Williams, of the Ninth ward; John L. Gulzchard, Twenty-first ward; Hamiton B. Bradshaw, Tenth ward; Benjamin P. Middleton, Eighteenth ward; Michael Williams, Tenth ward. Each candidate was eulogized for his honesty, integrity and unimpeachable record, speeches being made in seconding each of the above nominations. The informal ballot was taken, when the following result was announced by the chair:—Whole number of votes cast, 145; of which A. G. Williams received 75; Guischard, 34; Bradshaw, 25; Midleton, 12, and M. Williams, 1. On a formal ballot being taken A. G. Williams received the entire vote of the Convention and was declared the unanimous choice of the record, A vote for Commissioner of Charittes, First district, was nominated. For Comissioner of Charittes, Second district, Ephraim H. Roberts, Eleventh ward, received a majority of the votes cast and was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention. ceived and accepted the Convention proceeded to the Convention. The successful candidates were then introduced to the house, and returned thanks for the honor conferred, pledging their utmost endeavors to secure the election of their ticket in November. The republicans are quite jubiliant over the result of their deliberations, and are confident of electing their candidates on the county ticket.

City Convention-Republican Nomina-

City Convention—Republican Nomination for City Officers.

The delegates to the Republican City Convention met last night at Commonwealth Hall, Washington street. Assessor Oliver B. Leich was chosen chairman. An informal ballot was taken for City Judge, resulting as follows:—

Isaac S. Catlin. 25
Charles Jones 66
William Cott. 38
Daniel T. Waldon. 4
Paul Miller. 5
Charles Jones was, on motion, nominated by acclamation.

The following named gentlemen were nominated for Justices of the Peace—First district, John T. Norton; Second district, Aderman John A. Taylor; Sixth district, George W. Benson.

Mr. Barnett Johnson was nominated as Justice of Sessions.

THE MASSACHUSSETTS GOVERNORSHIP.

The liberal republicans and democrats of Massa chusetts have nominated Frank W. Bird, of Wal pole, for Governor, and William L. Smith, of Spring-field, for Lieutenant Governor, in place of Senator Charles Summer and George M. Stearns, who de-clined the nomination of the Convention at Worces-

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

SPRINGFFELD, Oct. 18, 1872.

The liberals of the Eleventh district of Chester for Congress.
Charles W. Knox, of Chester, was nominated for Presidential Elector, and S. R. Phillips, of Springfield, for Councillor.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Assassination of a Colored Voter— Destruction of Creek Bridge—Probable Majority of the Moses Ticket in the

COLUMBIA, Oct. 18, 1872.

The only casualty attending the election in this State, as far as heard from, was at Dorn's gold mines, in Abbeville county, 126 miles above this city. A worthy colored man, Jacob Brown, was threatened with death, with others, if he did not vote the ticket suggested by certain whites there. He refused to go te the polls at all, and was assassinated in his cabin that evening, the 16th inst. The authorities think they have a clue to the perpetrators and will make an endeavor to ferret out and arrest them. The excitement raised by the event has subsided and the county is quiet.

Oreck Bridge, 169 miles above, on the line of the Blue Ridge Railroad, was burned last night. It was one of the finest structures in the country.

A reacontre took place on Tuesday, in the Charleston Hotel, between J. C. Brooks, a reporter of the New York Sun, and E. P. Brooks. Blows passed, and the former fired at the latter one shot, when friends interfered.

The regular republican, or Moses, ticket will roll up a majority nearly farty thousand.

A shooting affray occurred last evening in the policy shop 59 West Thirtieth street, between A. J. Adams, the proprietor, and William H. Morton, of 953 Second avenue, and William Kelly, of 453 Ninth avenue. The dispute was Kelly, of 433 Ninth avenue. The dispute was the result of an old quarrel among the parties, and Kelly, losing his temper, pulled a pistol from his pocket and fired several shots at the others, without, however, doing any harm. The police of the Twenty-ninth precinct heard the disturbance, and, rushing into the place, arrested thamen. Morton and Kelly were locked up and will be sent to Court this morning.

THE MAYORALTY.

The Reformers Try to Thrust the "Glittering Gewgaw" Upon Mr. Havemeyer, but He Will Have None of It—He Begs Them to Select Some Other Candidate for the Honor and Advises United Action.

The Reformers to Mr. Havemeyer. NEW YORK, Oct. 17, 1872.

Hon. W. HAVEMBYER:—
DEAR SIR—At a meeting of citizens of New York who desire to promote reform in the administration of our municipal affairs, and to place in our municipal offices men who should be fit and capable without reference to their political opinions, held at Cooper Institute, September 23, 1872, a Committee of Fitty was appointed. It was made the duty of that committee in the areas. of that committee in the event that such nomina tions for any municipal offices were not made a should be satisfactory to the reformers of the city to present to the people candidates for their sup

should be satisfictory to the reformers of the circular to present to the people candidates for their support.

In the judgment of that committee it has become necessary for them to nominate a candidate for Mayor, to be voted for by all who desire the continued reform and the complete purification of our city government. We ask his support of the people of this city, without regard to party or political preferences, and with a determination to make capacity, integrity and a past record as a resolute reformer the paramount considerations in selecting a municipal officer.

The Committee of Fifty, with entire unanimity, and with the ascertained concurrence of the reform organizations of the city, and especially of the representatives of the carnest and numerous organizations of German reformers, have nominated you as the reform candidate for Mayor.

The undersigned, a committee appointed for that purpose, take this mode of respectfully informing you of such nomination, and ask your acceptance of the same.

JAMES EMOTT.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER.

WILLIAM E. DODGE.

WILLIAM E. DODGE.

WILLIAM E. DODGE.

Letter of William F. Havemeyer Deciling the Nomination.

New York, Oct. 18, 1872.

To the Editor of the Heraud:

I have learned through the public prints and from other sources that I have been nominated by several reform organizations as their candidate for the Moreovitz of the city.

or several reform organizations as their candidate for the Mayoralty of the city.

While I seel prefoundly grateful for this evidence of confidence, I regret that, looking upon the approaching election, with all its surroundings, from my standpoint, it would be injudicious for me to accept the nomination if tendered to me.

While this city, for the past few years has me.

cept the nomination if tendered to me.

While this city, for the past few years, has suffered largely in every respect from the maladministration of its government, I do not think the evils of which we complain have yet reached the maturity necessary to rome the public to apply an effectual remedy. Everybody is so entirely absorbed in his own affairs as to be unwilling to devote any time or attention to public duty. It seems to be forgotten that this city is an empire in itself—even now it is the commercial and financial centre of the Union—and, from its unrivalled geographical position, is destined, erelong, I hope, to be the financial and commercial centre of the world, and that to maintain its position its great and varied interests should occupy the exclusive attention of our citizens at a municipal election. It should be our opecial duty, among other things, to see that our commerce is not crippled by the unjust and unnecessary exactions of official tyranny, or accessions of population and capital prevented or retarded by excessive and onerous taxation imposed by a corrupt government. Outside of the activity and interest in these matters manifested by some of the reform organizations the community are strangely apathetic. In the present extremely of our city, even under present extremely of our city, even under present extremely of our city, even under present circumstances, as I have said on a previous occasion, is advancing on a career of accumulating wealth and population which has no parallel. The imagination fails to anticipate what is to be the meridian of that age of which this generation sees but the dawn. Whether that meridian shall be overcast by gloom and doubt, or shall be respicated which the present promises, must depend upon the character of its government and the intelligence of the people.

To be an humble instrument in any service which is materially te affect and disjointed state of the various organizations it is an honor to which I do not aspire. I hope that the choice of all the refor

LAWRENCE ENDORSED.

The Young Men's Democratic Reform Club-Meeting Last Evening-Speech by Abraham R. Lawrence-He Explains

His Platform.

The Young Men's Democratic Reform Club held a eeting at their quarters, No. 907 Broadway, last night. In the absence of the President Mr. John A. Foley was voted to the occupancy of and the formal business of the club transacted, the chairman introduced Mr. Abraham B. Lawrence, whom he styled "Our future Mayor."

whom he styled "Our future Mayor."

Mr. Lawrence said that he had not come prepared to make a speech—at all events, a lengthy one—but he felt deeply gratified at the honor the club had conferred upon him by constituting him its choice for the position of Chief Magistrate of New York city. He had entered himself as a condidate for the Mayoralty; he was going to fight for it to the bitter end, and he hoped he would have the unanimous support of the members of the club. It was essentially a young men's fight, and he hoped that they would carry on the contest with vigor and good will. Since his entrance into the arena of polities he had devoted himself to the study of municipal affairs. He could not speak without egotism of his fitness to fill the high office he sought; but he was gratified by his momination and intended to struggle stranuously for victory. Mr. Lawrence then complimented the members of the club upon their exertions last year and their efforts to prevent fraudulent voting, and hoped they would take similar action this season, see that the polls were guarded and no honest voters deterred by builles and rowdles from casting their tickets in the ballot box. The roung men of the club could do much for him if they would; they could "go on the stump" in his cause, and even in private conversation influence many votes in his lavor.

Three cheers for "our future Mayor" were then given with much ferror, after which the chairman, in a short, pithy speech, advocated organizations is the various Assembly districts.

Mr. Williamson, on taking the floor, said that the club had considerable influence, and many members of it could each control a number of votes. O'Brien was not a fit person to fill so high an office as that of Mayor; he was not a true reformer, while Mr. Lawrence was fully competent, and, having worked hard in the cause of municipal reform, it necessarily became the duty of the ballot. He moved a committee to appointed to conter with other organizations working in favor of Lawrence; while Mr. Belli

THE SEVENTY.

THE SEVENTY.

The Committee on Elections of the Seventy were assembled in solemn and severe state last night in the cafe of the Everett House, and received no less than five first and second-hand delegations.

The first was the Daly delegation from the Fourteenth Assembly district (Seventeenth ward), who are mainly anxious for the political success of Mr. James Daly. This was their second appearance.

The second delegation was led by a gentleman, who, as spokesman of three hundred young reformers delivered a carefully prepared address of considerable length, but as he expressed himself "largely confined" to the subject of honesty in elections and fairness in political patronage.

The third delegation consists of a number of bolters from the Apolle Hall organization. They stated that in case the Tammany Society had not nominated an honest man for Mayor they would have supported a republican candidate. They were committed by their affiliation with Apolle Hall to reform, but not to O'Brien. They suggested the acceptance of Mr. Lawrence as an available candidate by the committee.

A gentleman who was transcribing notes of a lecture was observed by several of the argus-eyed committee and suspected of designs for the surreputious and phonetic capture of a vocal Dover's powder then in process of delivery. He was summarily diamissed and the subsequent proceedings are of no interest.

Ground was broken to-day on the Trinity College grounds for the new State House, and a large force of men are at work.

THE GERMANS ENDORSE GRANT.

Enthusiastic Republican Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute Covernor Salamon Eulogises the Administration of President Grant—The Bargain of the Greeleyites
with the Democracy—The German
Hiemant Theroughly Aroused.

A brilliant display of fireworks, blended with the place of the fierce lime light illuminating Astor place from Clinten Hall to Third avenue, gave in-lication, last evening, of a mass meeting held in-

tind assembled during the present campaign.

The mass meeting was held under the anspice of the German Republican Central Committee, of which Mr. William Gellman is President and Mr. ecopold Well Secretary. The hall was completely lied, a number of ladies present lending additional terest to the assembly. The execution of the second was completely lied, a number of ladies present lending additional terest to the assembly. The execution of the second was completely the second was a evening were interspersed with music, discoursed by a brass band, leading the Eighth As-sembly district German republican clubs, playing patriotic American and German airs. Buchner, General George F. Sharpe, Consul Fred-rich Kuhne, Morris Friedsam, Ashbel P. Fisch, Cody Anfanger and a number of other well-known Ger-

by Mr. WILLIAM GELLMAN in nominating Mr. Jo SEPH SELIGIAN as President, who, in a lew well-timed and terse remarks, thanked the audience for naming him as presiding officer, and by patri-otic aliusions to the Germans, adopted country and the corruptions lately existing in the political affairs of this city, hoped that the assembly would listen with interest and profit by the addresses to be delivered by several well-known and appreciated

THE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION of the veteran General Dix for Governor and William F. Havemeyer as Mayor elicited grea applause. As regards the Presidential candidacy of General Grant, Mr. Seligman remarked that this election was virtually over, and the people have already spoken. He regretted that Mr. Greeley, who was always a good man and true republican, should be led away by bad associations, so that even such democrate as Charles O'Conor turned their backs upon nim. The speaker continued in

this strain for some time, and, on retiring smild applause, stated that the names of Vice Presidents and Secretaries would be proposed, and introduced Dr. Nauman, who read the list, most of whose names were received with applause. The Charman hereupon introduced

Ex-dovernor Edward Salamon, whose appearance was greeted by uproarious entinesiasm. He gave a retrospective view of our national andres from the canvass of 1868, when Abraham Lincoln was triumphantly elected, up to this present campaign. In this he touched upon the flerce struggle of the late war for the suppression of slavery, and the liberal means employed since its close to help the South to assume her once proud position in the Union. He cannot believe, that in view of existing circumstances in our State affairs, there resides a man in our midst who is indifferent to the election of this or another canditate as President. It may not be a matanairs, there resides a man in our midst who is it different to the election of this or another cand date as President. It may not be a matter of life or death to the nation; but the strife lays between General Grant and Horac Greeley—both men representing a principle which is most vital to the weithre of the Union. His contents ection was that the so-called liberal repu lovement was a misnomer for sorcheads, id not take him long to make up his mi hoose between the parties. His choice wa

did not take him long to make up his mind to choose between the parties. His choice was General Grant. (Applaine.)

THE ADMINISTRATION OF GRANT during the past four years may not have been all that could be desired; but when the opposition nominated Hornec Greeley, who was endorsed and applauded by the ancient enemies of the republican party—the democracy—then it became necessary that the party who had remained loyal to the Union during its darkest days should be firmly organized and elect the man who was most deserving of the public suffrage. This person was President U. S. Grant. The speaker deprecated the idea of the opposition party in ridiculing

THE CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM

introduced by the administration, although it was in direct conflict with the Jacksonian principle "to the victor belong the spoils." and endorsed the financial and revenue policy of the administration. The revenue reformers only agitated their doctrine for effect, in the Cincinnati Convention. The rovenue reformers only agitated their doctrine for effect, in the Cincinnati Convention. Governor Salamon paid a eulogistic compliment to the valor of the German troops who helped to fight the war for the Union to a successful issue. The Teuton, wherever domiciled, keeps his native individuality intact, and in this strife the country which has offered an asytum to every stranger will find that the German citizen will range himself on the side of right and justice. The speaker touched upon the free trade proclivities of Horace Greeley, which he said the Cincinnat Convention silentity passed over, not daring to touch upon the subject. Fenton, of New York, and Blair, of Missourt, were taken into the new movement and the terms of the ocrupt bargain were concluded by placing H. Gratz Brown as candidate for Vice President on the mixed teact. Instead of

touch upon the subject. Fenton, of New York, and Biair, of Missouri, were taken into the new movement and the terms of the corrupt bargain were concluded by piacing B. Gratz Brown as candidate for Vice President on the mixed ticket. Instead of protesting against

THE ALLESSED CORRUPT OFFICE-HOLDERS for whoth this Convention was called, the office-hunters assembled to further their own interests. Not one of the principles for which the Cincinnati conclave organized was called up to be passed upon; but, instead, the Tammany republicans ruled the feast and foisted their ancient doctrines of corruption in the name of Horace Greeley, tabelled with the battle cry of "Anything to beat Grant," upon the country. The Baltimore Convention, of course, unanimously endorsed Horace Greeley—the first and bitterest enemy of the democracy. It must not be thought that they had captured Horace, but he had really captured the democracy. It must not be thought that by this blow the democratic party would die. No, they would live through this shame of begging an old man with a white coat and white hat to become its candidate—floud applause)—and having been killed so many times, would continue to exist in corruption for evermore.

GENERIAL GRANT'S GREAT SERVICES during the war were eulogistically portrayed by the speaker, characterizing him as a "man of peace," and if he, as President has committed faults, which fact is admitted, they were not of the heart, but of the head. The Alabama question, the heapy conclusion of which was brought about by General Grant, and the Brancial policy of his administration demonstrated that our President endeavored to keep the country at peace and increase our commercial prosperity. General Dix received highly complimentary notice from the happy conclusion of which was brought about by General Grant, and the Brancial policy of his administration demonstrated that our President endeavored to keep the country upon the happy denoverness of the country upon the happy denoverness of the committee to inform

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The Liberal Republican Headquarters. At the Glenham Hotel headquarters, where T. C. Everts still presides, there is presented an unusually cheerful visage. Figures and rather enthusiastic calculations have raised the spirits of the committeemen to a high pitch, and they are now bent on success against any enemy that may be brought against them, whether votes or frauds. It is even shown by arithmetical deduction that fillinois is sure to give 30,000 majority for Greeley—85,000 Germans and 31,000 Irishmen having voted for Grant four years ago, two-thirds of whom nave gone since into the Greeley fold. A letter received from Oregon states that foe Lane has taken the stump for Greeley. Among the visitors were Mr. Horrobin, of Vermont; Governor Ashley, of Ohio, and John Pope Hodnett, of Chicago. The Liberal Republican Headquarter

The Democratic Headquarters.

The Spingler House Headquarters was unusually busy yesterday. Quite a large batch of correspondence was received, containing some very important letters. Among them was one in the form of a circular, addressed to the merchants of this city and of the North by the merchants of the South. It asks them, "As they value the prosperity of the Southern States to do what sies in their power to defeat the re-election of President Grant. They claim that four more years of carpet-bag rule will fix upon them the counsercial paralysis that they now sufer from. In supporting Horace Greeisy, they say, they give every possible evidence of their desire for reconclination and peace. That four more years of Grant, at the South, means probably a war of races, certainly a re-enthrone-

ment of carpet bearing, and they express the hope that if the commercial men of the florith value the revival of the lauth they will unite in saving its people from such an impending calamity as the continuance of the present admired tration." These absorbers

The Regular Republican Headquarters Mr. Glyddon was in charge of the headquarters at the Firth Avenue Hotel yesterday, Chandler having flown to Washington, probably to carry any news he may have to Hiram. Among the visitors during the day were General Burbank, of Dakota; Caleb Cushing, A. B. Cornell, E. D. Webster and General John C. Robinson, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The only incident of the day was the partial conversion of a Greeley man, who on seeing General Robinson, with one leg gone and hobbling on crutches, declared his intention of voting for him, because "he was the only radical candidate he knew of who had actually suffered during the war." on was in charge of the l

The Republican Committee of Confer

The Committee of Twenty-one appointed by the Republican County Convention on Thursday to confer with other organizations relative to city and Republican County Convention on Thursday to confer with other organizations relative to city and county nominations, met at Republican Hall, on Twenty-third street and Broadway, yesterday afternoon and organized. The session was secret and lasted from four o'clock until nearly seven. The delegates at the breaking up were so reticent as to the proceedings within that no answer was vouch-safed to any inquiry beyond "I really couldn't say," or "I'm not at liberty to tell." General Chester Arthur, the ostensible chief of the Custom House brigade, which was present in great force in the lobbies, taking ward prospects and wearing bleared diamonds, was himself unable to get beyond the statement that he was not at liberty to say. Thomas Kurpby, who, although not a member of the committee, was present as a kind of family builer, keeping the kitchen men in order, would not open his mouth, and altogether the Committee of Conference was as dumb as an oyster. It was ascertained finally, notwithstanding the efforts of the members, that the names of W. F. Havemeyer, John J. Townshend, George M. Van Nort and James O'Brien were canvassed for the Mayoralty. O'Brien developed a strength that may have accounted for the reticence of the committeemen, but at the close Havemeyer was the favorite. A committee of seven was appointed to consult with the outside organizations, Committee of Seventy, Apollo Hall and all others opposed to Tammany. It is composed of the following gentlemen:—Hugh Gardner, Chester A. Arthur, William A. Laimbeer, Joel W. Mason, Sheridan Shook, J. M. Patterson, Jr.; George Bliss, Jr., and John A. O'Brien.

TAMMANY'S TROUBLES OVER.

The Judiciary Convention Yesterday-Every thing Lovely and a Quiet Time All Round-Charles Donohue Nominated for District Attorney.

The Tammany Hall Judiciary Convention reas sembled yesterday afternoon in the Wigwam, Mr. Angustus Schell in the chair. Profiting by the lessons of the last session, when the outsiders, wh took part in the proceedings, were almost as numerous as the regular delegates themselves, great precautions were taken at the doorways by the at-tendants to prevent anybody crossing the sacred threshold without the proper credentials. The sys-tem adopted to secure the attendance of delegates only was a rather severe one, nobody being allowed to pass until he presented his ticket with his name written upon it in full; and even then every one was compelled to stay at the door until his name was checked off on a regular roll of the delegates, which was kept with scrupulous care by Mr. Croker, of the Eighteenth district. The task of

White was kept with scraphious care by Mr.
Croker, of the Eighteenth district. The task of
weeding out the chaff from the wheat could not
have been entrusted to better hands, and as Richard
was in rather a grim sort of humor, owing probably
to the rain storm, the "outsiders," who resorted to
all kinds of ingenious dodges to get in
UNNOTICED AND UNCHALLENGED,
found that the jig was up once they had made an
attempt to play delegate or substitute. Although
growling and profaulty of the late comers among
the credentialed folk who had to stay out in the
rain until the various delegations had been examined were by no means wanting, the result of the
passport system was order and decorum throughout when the Convention was called to order.
The first business proceeded with was the calling
of the roll and the naming of the substitutes to
take the place of the absentees. This accomplished without any rumpus, Mr. Kelly rose and
presented the report of the Conference Committee.
The report, which was read, stated that they had
held meetings to consider the claims of
THE PROPER CANDIDATES

to be presented for the office of District Actorney,
and that the names of Charles Donohue and
Sammel B, Garvin were considered, and that preference was shown for Mr. Donohue. Mr. Kelly then
moved that the Convention at once proceed to vote
for candidates. The motion was carried, and

Dono-hue. Garvin.

The following are the names of the committee twenty-one appointed to co-operate with the Committee on Organization:—

mittee on Organization:

Bis.

1—Edward Burke.

2—Timothy Brennan.

3—Ambross O'Neil.

Qwen Gavanagh.

4—Patrick McNamara.

5—Badwin R. Meade.

7—Timothy Brien.

8—Blward J. Knight.

5—Frank J. Duplgnac.

6—Frank J. Duplgnac.

10—Anthony Hartman.

DEFRAUDING COLORED VOTERS. County Officials in Delaware Charge

County Officials in Delaware Charged by United States Authorities with Violating the Emforcement Act.

Wilmington, Del., Gct. 18, 1872.

A series of important trials were commenced in the United States Circuit Court of this city on Tuesday. These trials are upon indictments against county officials for preventing the assessment of colored voters under the act of Congress enforcing the fifteenth amendment. The first case taken up was that of the United States vs. Archibald Given, Collector of county taxes, who is charged with neglecting or refusing to receive taxes from five colored men residing in Wilmington; by this action and further management leaving their names off the assessment rolls, so that they could not pay their taxes and were therefore deprived of their votes. This trial will be concluded this week. Owing to the assested fact that large numbers of colored citizens have been fraudulently left off the assessment lists, the case excites deep interest.

POLITICAL NOTES. There is a Grant club in Lawrence, Kansas, with

There is a class.

The Port Jervis (N. Y) Gasette, heretofore neutral, has come out in favor of Grant.

The aggregate republican majority on the Congressional tickets in Indiana is 1,865.

gressional tackets in Indiana is 1,865.

The radical election francis in Lancaster, Pa., are growing in magnitude and importance.

Between the two parties in South Carolina there were eight negroes on the State tickets—four on on each.

were eight negroes on the State tickets—four on each.

Bets on the Presidential election have about subsided. The Greeleyites will not risk any money on their candidate.

Forney's Philadelphia Press of yesterday says nothing about the report that the paper is to be purchased by the Cameron party.

It is reported that George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, wants Hon. Henry Wilson's seat in the United States Senate. The term will commence with the next Congress, and will not expire until 1879.

The Albany Journal says that the Greeley clubs in Eris, Fa., have dissolved and sold their torches and regalis to the Grant men. As the Journal is not always reliable on political matters the announcement needs confirmation.

FALSE NATURALIZATION

A STADE WHILE AND THE COMMENS TO SEE MA SEE

Republicans of Lancaster County, Pa., Under Arrest.

SERIOUS ELECTION FRAUDS CHARGED.

How Mushroom Citizenship is Effected grade sar

THE AFFIDAVITS.

A Strange Scene Between Mayor Pyfer and a Lawyer.

The Accused Held to Answer-Refusal to "Settle" the Cases.

LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 18, 1872. There seems to be a settled determination on the part of the liberal republicans and democrats of this State to fix fraud upon their republican neigh-bors in the management of the late elections, Scranton began the investigation, and the oue thus given was quickly taken up by Lancaster, and will, ere ten days have rolled around, be followed by the liberal republican management in Philadelphia. From present appearances the frauds thus far alleged against the republicans in this city seem to have a foundation; but, in fact, my visit here a day or two ago led me to believe the

or two ago led me to believe the Charges prepersed against Dr. Muhrlenberg and Schaubet were based on a desire to per secute some one for the sake of persecution rather than to clear up the rumors of election frauds. than to clear up the rumors of election frauds. With this theory I gave the statements of the committing magistrate and Dr. Muhrlenberg. The season caused among the Rip Van Winkles of the town was immediate, and has served as a subject of gossip ever since. The charges of issuing fraudulent naturalization papers alleged against Risas McMellen and John Witinger, Jr., the former a member of Select Councils and the latter attention of the committee of the councils and the latter attention of the committee of the councils and the latter attention of the committee of the councils and the latter at the member of Select Councils and the latter a cia maker, and not a banker, as incorrectly sta the general press despatches last night, are of very serious nature. The case presents none the elements of political buffoonery, so far as have been able to ascertain, but on the other han has been started with an evident intention on the part of those most interested to push it to the wall.

MR. M'MELLEN, through his counsel, endeavored to settle his case the naturalization papers on which the men voted were supposed to emanate from the Court of Quar

the naturalization papers on which the men voted were supposed to emanate from the Court of Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia, in the regular manner prescribed by law. If it be true that these papers are fraudulent it will show conclusively that others besides Randall and McClure were in the business. LEONHARD SCHMIDT'S APPIDAVIT.

The following are the affidavits:—

Lancaster city, se.:—Before me, Frederick S. Pyfer, Mayor in and for said city, personally appeared Leonard Schmidt, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that John Witlinger, Jr., did some time before the late election come to your deponent's house and make inquiry as to his ago and place of birth, and whether he was naturalized or not; that your deponent told him, said Witlinger, that he was born at Frankfort-on-the-main, and that he came to this country some four years ago; that said Witlinger then saked; your deponent to your deponent to your deponent to your deponent papers and could not vote; that said Witlinger then replied that he had no naturalization papers for him. Your deponent further says that on the day of election, on the sth day of October, 1872, said Witlinger came to the shor where your deponent was working and asked him to come and vote. Your deponent replied that he had no naturalization papers; that said Witlinger Take with said witlinger; and while on their way to the poll said Witlinger; and while on their way to the poll said Witlinger; and while on their way to the poll said Witlinger; and while on their way to the poll said Witlinger took out of his said Witlinger; pocket a paper and handed him a naturalization papers, stating that here is his paper;

to the poll said Withinger took out of his (said Willinger's) pocket a paper and handed him a natralization paper, stating that here is his paper that he got it at Court and it was all right; that he should use it at the polls. Your deponent further says that he, thinking the paper was all right, discusse it at the polls; that since he has found on that it was fraudulently obtained; that said paper purports to have been issued by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city and county of Philadelphins and Court nor in any Court; that said naturalization paper was fraudulently issued for the pupose of being used, and that said Willing traudulently handed it to him for the purpose being so used on the day of election.

Sworn and subscribed October 17, 1872—Fair.

Sworn and subscribed October 17, 1872—Field. S. Pyfer, Mayor.

Aricaster City, ss.:—Before me, Frederick S. Pyfer, Mayor, personally appeared Fortunatus J. Frey, who being duly sworn according to law, deposer and says that Elms McMellen did, on or about the 30th day of September, come to your deponent and obtained from your deponent in declaration of intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, stating at the sime that he same to him. That on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1878, said Elias McMellen sent to your deponent a maturalization papers and furnish the same to him. That on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1878, said Elias McMellen sent to your deponent a maturalization paper, which purports to have been small country of Philadelphia, which declares that your deponent has been examined in said Court and admitted to be a citizen of the United States. Tour deponent further saith that said certificate of Maturalization was phatubulantly used that your deponent was not examined and sworn in open Court; that he was never in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the city of Philadelphia; that he meyor was sworn in any Court to obtain said certificate of in naturalization. Fortunatus J. Frey.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this loth day of October, 1872.—Freed S. Pyper, Mayor.

A EOUGH GOURT SCENE.—No SURRENDER.

When McMellen's counsel appeared before the Mayor to effect a settlement and withdrawal of the charge a very lively scene transpired. Shortly before noon George F. Brensma appeared before Mayor Pyfer as private counsel for McMellen. He was accompanied by Fortunatus J. Frey, the young man who alleges that he was furnished as fraudulent naturalization paper by Mr. McMellen. Mr. Breneman remarked that Mr. Frey appeared for the purpose of settling the suit, and then asked this question:—

"Mr. Frey, do you not desire to withdraw the suit?"

"The Suur Cannot Be withuraays.

Mr. Hreneman—How am I to make a defence without it? Have I not a right to see the corpus detict?

I DEMAND IT, SIR, and if refused I brand this whole affair as a mockery of justice—a conspiracy.

Mayor Pyfer—I answer, once and for all, you cannot see it. If the District Attorney orders that you shall see it, well and good. And I wish you to distinctly understand, sir, that I will have NO MORE OF YOUR INSOLEMER, talking about mockery of justice and all that. Recollect, sir, this is a Court.

Mr. Hreneman—I know it, sir.

Mayor Pyfer—Then conduct yourself accordingly. You should know, too, if you understand the first elements of the law, that you have no status whatever in this Court, save by the courtest of the Magistrate. We could at preliminary hearings exclude all lawyers if we choose.

Mr. Hreneman—I beg your pardon, sir; I mann I beg your pardon, sir; I mann No Insula.

Then you persist in refusing to show me the fraudulent paper, and also in refusing to allow Mr. Frey to withdraw the complaint?

Mayor Pyfer—The complaint in this case is of too serious a character to be withdrawn. Of course, if upon the hearing the evidence is insufficient to sustain the charge, the suit will be dismissed like any other under similar circumstances.

All this goes to show with what partisan bitterness the war is being waged. The republicans, on the other hand, threaten some exposures within a few days that will cause the liberals and democrate to wish they had never meddled with the inside workings of the Cameronians. Public feeling runs very high, and every one stands with based breath, in daily expectation of the gravest developments.

Wittlinger and McMellen have given \$1,500 ball each, to appear in Court to answer the charges.